THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

The War Tax.

We lay before our readers this morning the recent act of the Confederate Congress imposing a tax for war purposes. The law is temporary in its duration, and will not continue in force longer than one year. We have seen several objections arged to it, some of which are, not doubt, well-founded; but the war in which we are engaged involves necessarily a very heavy expenditure, the means for which, in some form must be raised and paid by the people. Under the 24th Section of the bill the State is allowed to assume and pay the tax, and it strikes us this would be the most economical way of meeting the demand, investment as we have already our Assessors and Collectors, and could therefore dispense with their duplication and save ten per cent, besides. This, however, is a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, to which their attention will probably be called.

Since the organization of the Patent Office of the Confederate States, in May last, two hundred and eight applications for pa tent rights, and sixty caveats have been filed. We may also state that the old United States patents are not recognized by our Government, and, therefore, it is lawful for our citizens to enter into the manufacture of all those great products of foreign invention, such as manufactures of India rubber, reaping machines, telegraphic implements, sewing machines, patent fire arms, patent locks, carriages, fire engines, and the thousand and one smaller nick nacks of the day, all of which have made immense fortunes for Northern men. Many millions of dollars have been paid yearly by the South as tribute to Northern monopolists.

Screething Unique and Powerful.—The following is the opening of a proclamation issued on the 20th inst., by Governor Cun-TIN, of Pennsylvania. When the capital was supposed to be in danger in April, this same Governor sent word to LINCOLN, that he could raise 300,000 men in forty-eight hours. The difference is marked .

A Proclamation to the Freemen

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished t be sent forward without delay. If Pennsyl vania now puts forth her strength the horde of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder, and rapine may n so act that he will not be ashamed look at his mother, his wife, or sister,

Independence of the South.

(From the London Post (Government organ) Aug. 8. "Three Federal regiments have returned to Whether these regiments were composed of ninety days service men, who left the field of battle when the enemy's cannon was sounding in their ears, the telegraph does not state. The Republicans in New York, revering the Intrimphe of Republican Rome, appear to justify disaster and disgrace by accepting and acting upon the maxim, Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni. Their policy evidently is to put a good face upon the defeat and disaster. We do not quarrel with them for doing this, because it is only an additional specimen of that spirit of exaggeration which would be excusable if it had the merit in any sense of being true. The Northerners, to adopt the American

phraseology, have received a thorough and complete "whipping," and the elasticity of their patriotism can only be measured by the folly which has given an ovation to three re giments which had the good lack to escape from the enemy in the chance medley of a great battle. The New York papers appear to think that it is their duty as well in the moment of exultation as of disaster to villify and abuse England. The acquisition of Canada, according to the programme of Mr. Seward, is to compensate for the loss of the South. Cuba is also to be annexed at the first convenient opportunity. We have no fear for Canada, which on former occasions and under more disadvantageoos circumstan ces, has successfully held her own, not only in the face of direct invasion, but against the less open attempts of American sympathizers.

We believe that at present Spain has a navy amply sufficient to secure the safety of Cuba, and defy any force which the Federal government could bring to bear for the purpose of annexing an island which, invaluable to the South as the great entrepot and seat of the slave trade, ought, according to the theory of the North, to be of little commercial or political importance to the free soil States. The Cubinet at Washington has quite enough to do power as Spain. We, however, take these matters as specimens of that international bounce which appears to be a chronic feature of American character. In the words of Tom Thumb, "When rebellion's dead, the New York press may take its breakfast," and abuse, villify and outrage friendly foreign powers, but at present the task is both pre mature and rediculous. In the existing condition of affairs in the United States, Maine and the agricultural West have a far greater chance of separating from the Union and joining Canada than British North America has of throwing in its fortunes with the en-

feebled, dislocated and dismembered neigh-But still there remains the question of belligerent rights, which continues to excite the virtnous indignation of the Northern press. The few short, courteous and sympathizing words which her Mujesty's speech contains are sure to be misinterpreted on the other side of the Atlantic. It is of no use to tell our American contemporaries that a position of neutrality is both the interest and duty of this country. They are irritated and offended because England has not formally aided and abetted the cause of the North by declaring the Secensionists to be rebils and trailors. We believe that the govermment of this country can only deal with de jure governments. It is a fact that the Soush has not so, the decisions of the ablest American jurist may be cited to show that foreign govhappens in this case to be in strict accordpolicy, as well as the interest of this country, the premises for the purposes required by to abstain from all interference; and the Queen's speech simply re-asserts this great . Sec. 6. If any person shall not be preparprinciple of international truth and justice. ed to exhibit a written list when required, misinterpret the practical effect of her Majes- lars of taxable property owned or pos ty's declaration of neutrality, it is worth while to inquire whether these international proceedings have the sanction of strict law. We say nothing of the article of cotton, of which a supply sufficient for the consumption which are supply sufficient for the consumption whic squadron, has officially reported that the blockade is totally insufficient." This statement of the gallant Admiral has been confirmed in the most convincing manner by the action of Congress itself. As act has been fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred the same is shall himself make or that the same is agent resident in said shall himself make or that the same is agent resident in the same is agent resident passed which enables the Federal Govern-ment to station vessels off the Southern ports

We are afraid, knowing the jealous suscep-

tibilities of the Americans, that this question of blockade may involve this country in some

which it is manifestly incompetent to main-tain. If the statement attributed to Admiral Milne be correct. the cotton ports in the South are practically more free than those of the North, in which, still under the modified tariff, the ares of this country will be subject to a high protective, if not altogether prohib itory, duty. The Federal Government can, for its own purposes, make relaxations when arms have to be imported; but its indulgence stops where the interests of the British producer and of British trade are concerned.

A SCOTCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION. THE SOUTH AND NORTH COMBINED. The distinguished wisdom and success that have marked every act of the Southern Conederacy, and the amazing stupidity and selfshness that have characterized the conduct of the Northern, are but exemplifications of the comparative statesmanship of the two

From the beginning of the Government the South has supplied the Union with its principles and statesmen, while the North has occupied itself with schemes of making money out of the Government by means of protective tariffs, fish bounties with pensions and large grants. The Articles of Association of 1776 were the result of Southern exertion and appeal; the Declaration of Independence of 1776 was the composition of a Southern patriot, and the Constitution of 1787 was chiefly the handiwork of Southern statesmen. From the organization of the Federal Government down to the present time; all that has tended to the glory and progress of the Union has been the fruit of Southern minds; all that has conduced to the emolument of classes, to the aggrandizement of the few and to the injury of the many, has been the product of Northern contrivance, ingenuity and selfishness .--The great glory of the South, in her whole connection with the Federal Government, has been the disinterestedness and unselfishness that have characterized her entire conduct: whereas, selfishness, greed and avarice have been stamped on every measure of Northern policy, and are written on every page of Northern history .- [Glasgow Herald.

THE WAR TAX.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOR

THEIR REDEMPTION. Sec. 1 - The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized from time to time, as the public necessitie may require, to issue treasury notes payable to bearer at the expiration of six months at ter the ratification of a treaty of peace be-tween the Confederate States and the United States, the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be reissuable at pleasure until the same are payable; but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under for mer acts, shall not exceed one hundred milions of dollars; the said tax notes shall -be receivable in payment of the war tax bereinafter provided, and of all other public dges xcept the export duty on cotton, and shall dso be received in payment of the subcriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles. Sec. 2. That, for the purpose of fauding

the said notes, and of making oxchange for

the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and

uanufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centim per annum until they become payable the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed, in the whole, undred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved be transferred to, her own soil. Let every May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred; except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce or manufactured aricles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be, made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the ime of sales until such date after the raising of the blockade as he shall see fit to indicate Sec. 3. The holders of the said Treasury notes may at any time demand, in exchange or them, bonds of the Confederate States, according to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will pay off any portion of the said Treasury notes, then the privilege of funding as to such notes shall ceasa, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same in

specie on presentation. Sec. 4 That, for the special purpos paying the principal and interest of the pubic debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds, slaves, merchandize, bank stocks, railroad and other corporation stocks, money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in plate, pianos and pleasure carriages: Provided, however, that where the taxable property herein above enumerated of any head of a family is of value less than \$500, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and provided further, that the property of colleges, and schools, and of charitable and religious corporations or associations, actually used for the purposes for which such colleges, schools, corporations or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act and provided further, that all public lands without wantonly offering insult to such a and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 5. That, for the purpose of ascertaining all property included in the above classes and the value thereof, and the person chargeable with the tax, each State shall constitute a tax district, over which shall be appointed one chief collector, who shall be charged with the duty of dividing the State into a convenient number of collection disricts, subject to the revisal of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said collector shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold his office for one year, and receive a salary of \$2,000. He shall give bonds, with sureties, to discharge the duties of his office, in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution. The said chief collector shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each collection 'district. whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made on or before the 1st day of November next, of all taxable property in his district, included in each of the above-mentioned classes of property, and the persons then owning or in possession thereof; and in order thereto, the said tax collectors may appoint assessors, who shall proceed through every part of their respective districts, and, ACHIEVED IODEPENDENCE; and even if it were after public notice, shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property liable to the ernments are bound to recognize and respect tax aforesaid to deliver written lists of the successful revolt. The United States, before same, which shall be made in suct manner the final separation of the American colonies as may be required by the Chief Collector, from Spain, admitted the latter to belligerent and as far as practicable, conformable to rights. England has done nothing more than | those which may be required for the same strictly follow the American prece lent which purpose, under the authority of the respective States; and the said Assessors are authorance with public law. It is, we repeat, the | ized to enter into and upon all and singular

But, as the Northern people so willfully and shall consent to disclose the particu-

and to collect import duties. As Lord Pal-merston on Tuesdey night remarked, this en-er to the Collector or Assessor a list of his actment would altogether do away with the blockade, because it would virtually permit, him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all at least for fiscal purposes, the ingress and egress of every description of vessels not freighted with articles not contraband of war. process as is herein provided as to the single

Sec. 9. The lists shall be made in referdifficult complications. At present we, in common with the other nations of Europe, have wisely kept out of the quarrel; and if, unfortunately, we should be compelled to the value and situation of the property, on the 1st day of October next, and shall be made out, completed, and be delivered into the hands of the Tax Collectors on drift into it, the blame will not rest with England, but with a Government which has endeavored, to the ruin of the innocent com-

ember, hear and determine all appeals rom the said assessments, as well as applicasuch tax may have been incurred to a single tax, which determination shall be final ax, which determination shall be final.

Sec. 10. The several Tax Collectors shall,

on or before the 1st day of February ensuing, furnish to the Chief Collector of the State in which his District is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his District, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such persons, specifying each object of taxation; and the said Chief Collector shall collate the

on the first day of May next, proceed to collebt from every person liable for the said Treasury, and shall furnish him with a list tax, the amounts severally due and owing. and he shall previously give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, if any be published to ed in his district, and by notification in at tors. least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his district, of the ime and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it | ference to any other lien; the said lien to shall be the duty of the collector, withi wenty days after the first day May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of the goods, chattles, or effects of the persons deinquent. And in case of such distress, it of such lien to commence from the time of shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection, to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattles which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling . with a note of the sum demanded, and the ime and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause notification to be publicly advertised or posted up at two public places nearest to the residence of the person Court House of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for the sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: Provided, that in any case of disthe goods, chattels or effects so distressed, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the ecessity and reasonable expense of removng and keeping the goods, chattels or effects so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distress shall have been made but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects, at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale, the amount demandable for the use of the Confederate States, with he necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels or effects, shall have been distrained: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plow and farming utensils necessary for

be necessary for a family. Sec. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax coll-ctor of the district wherein the same is situated, shall, on the first Monday in July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficiency thereof, at public outery, to the highest bidder, together with twenty per centum on the amount of at the Court House door of the County or Parish wherein said real estate is situated; and if there shall be more than one county or parish in a district, the said tax collector is authorized to appoint deputies to make such sales in his name as he cannot attend to himself; and for all lands so sold by said deputies, the deeds as hereinafter provided for shall be executed by said collector, and such sales so made shall be valid, whether the real estate sold shall be assessed in the name of the true owner or not. But in all cases where the property shall not be divisible so as to enable the collector, by a sale of part thereof, o taise the whole amount of the tax, with all such property shall be sold, and the surplus he tax, costs, charges and commissions, shall e paid to the owner of the property or his egal representatives, or if he or they cannot found, or refuse to receive the same, then ach surplus shall be deposited in the Trea- falsely make, forge or counterteit, or cause, sury of the Confederate States, to be there or procure to be falsely made, forged or seld for the use of the owner or his legal re- counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in preschitatives until he or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, ing to be a Bond or Coupon of the Confederby warrant on the Treasurer, cause the same ate States; or shall falsely alter, or cause or perty offer I for sale as aloresaid cannot be or assist in falsely altering any Bond or Cousold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the additional twenty per centum, the atter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or collector shall purchase the same in behalf of | publish as true, any false, forged or counterthe Confederate States for the amount afore- feited Bond, purporting to be a Bond or Cousaid : Provided, That the owner or superin-

the cultivation of improved lands, arms or

tendent of the property aforesaid, before the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or same shall have been actually sold, shall be shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon, pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely alwith an addition of ten per centum on the same, on the payment of which the sale of States, knowing the same to be falsely alterthe said property shall not take place; Provided, also, That the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person or their behalf, have liberty to redeem any lands and other real property sold as aforesaid. within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector, for the use of the urchaser, his heirs or assignees, of the the same to be falsely torged or counterfeit amount paid by such purchaser, with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and no deed shall be given in being thereof convicted by due course of law, oursuance of such sale until the time of re- shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept temption shall have expired : Provided, fur- at hard labor for a term of not less than five ther, That where the owner of any land or years, nor more than ten years, and be fixed other real property sold for taxes under the in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. provisions of this act shall be in the military rvice of the Confederate States before and at the time said sale shall have been made the said owner shall have the privilege of re deeming the said property at any time within two years after the close of his term of service. And the collector shall render a dis tinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property and shall pay into the Treasury the if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty per centum, or ten per centum, as the case may be, after defraying charges. And in every case of the sale of real estate which shall be made under the authority of this act for the assessment and collection of direct in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes taxes by the collectors or marshals respector bonds issued as aforesaid; or shall have taxes by the collectors or marshals respectively, or their lawful deputies respectively, in his custody or possession any paper adaptor by any other person or persons, the deeds ed to the making of notes or bonds, and simifor the estate so sold shall be prepared, made, executed, and approved or acknowledged, at the time and times prescribed in this act by the collectors respectively within whose collection district such real estate shall be situ-ated, or in case of their death or removal from office by their successors, on payment of the purchase money, or producing a re-ceipt therefor, if already paid, in such form of law as shall be authorized and required by the laws of the Confederate States, or by the law of the State in which such real estate lies, for making, executing, proving and ac-knowledging deeds of bargain and sale, or ury notes of the Confederate States, or in other conveyances for the transfer and conveyance of real estate; and for every deed so prepared, made, executed, proved and active species, the taxes assessed against the citizens of such State, less ten per centum thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the knowledged, the purchaser or grantee shall pay to the collector the sum of five dollars for the use of the collector, marshal, or other person effecting the sale of the real estate thereby conveyed. The commissions herein-

after allowed to each collector shall be in full setisfaction of all services rendered by them.

The assessors appointed under them shall be United States, commit any of the acts deessed entitled to three dollars for every day em- scribed in the 21st section of this act, such ployed in making lists and assessments under we say nothing of the article of cotton, of which a supply sufficient for the consumption of the coming year exists in this country. We hear, however, that Admiral Milne, the commander of the British North American squadron, has officially reported that "the blockade is totally insufficient." This statement of the gallant Admiral has been compared to, shall be received as the list, which being distinctly read and the collector, and approved by the collector of the State; and also five dollars for every handred taxable persons contained in the lists as completed by him and delivered to the collector. Provided, That when pointed in pursuance of this Act and requiring a list, as aforesaid any false or fradulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the value. this act, the number of days being certified agent resident in said district, the assesse

shall himself make out a list of such real e SEC. 13. Separate accounts shall be kep at the Treasury of all moneys received from each of the respective States, and the chief collector shall produce from each tax collec-tor such details as to the tax, and shall classity the same in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and so as to pro-vide full information as to each subject to

SEC. 14. Each collector shall be charged

sureties, and shall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office, and that he will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States.

SEC. 16. Upon receiving the tax due by each person, the collector shall sign two receipts in duplicate, one whereof shall be delivered to the person paying the same, and lector of that State. The money collected during each month, or during any shorter period which may be designated by the Secspecifying each object of taxation; and the said Chief Collector shall collate the same in proper form, and forward the collated list to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. The said several coll-ctors shall, same immediately to the Secretary of the

> specifying the names and amounts of each of the receipts which shall have been forwarded to him as aforesaid, by the district collec-SEC. 17. The taxes assessed on each person shall be a statutory lien for one year upon all the property of that person, take date from the first of October, to which the valuation has relation, and the lands and other property of any collector shall be bound by statutory lien for five years, for all moneys received by him for taxes; the date

his receiving the money. Sec. 18. The compensation of the tax col-lectors shall be 5 per cent, on the first \$10,-000 received, and 24 per cent. on all sums beyond that amount, until the compensation shall reach \$800; beyond which no compen-

sation shall be paid. Sec. 19. The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to establish regulations suitable and proper to carry this Act into effect; which regulation shall be binding on all officers; the said Secretary may also frame instructions whose property shall be distrained; or at the as to all details which shall be obligatory upon all parties embraced within the prov sions of the Act. He may also correct all errors in assessments, valuations, and tax and place proposed for the sale thereof, which | lists, or in the collection thereof, in such form and upon such evidence as the said Secretary

may approve. Sec. 20. Corporations are intended to b embraced under the words "persons" used in this Act; and whenever the capital stock tress, for the payment of the taxes aforesaid, of any corporation is returned by the corpor ation itself and the tax paid, the stock in the hands of individuals shall be exempt from tax, and also all the real estate owned by the corporation and used for carrying on its busigess, and the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders. The term merchandize, is designed to embrace all goods wares and merchandize held for sale, except the agricultural products of the country .-Money at interest, is intended to include the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a bank, upon which int-r est is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stands on the first day of October. The term cattle, horses and mules, is intended to include all such animals as are raised for sale

and not such as are raised merely for food or work on the plantation or tarm where they are beld. The term real estate, is intended to include all lands and estates therein, and all interest growing thereout, including fer ries, bridges, mines, and the like, and in all cases the actual marketable value of propertv is to be assessed. Sec. 21. If any person shall, at any time

during the existence of the present war be such household furniture or apparel as may tween the Confederate States and the United States, or within one year after the ratification of a treaty of peace between them, falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfested, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of, or purporting to be Treasury Note of the Confederate States; or shall falsely alter or cause, or procure to be said taxes and costs of sale—said sale to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any Treasury Note of the States. This order includes the Kentuck Confederate States; or shall pass, utter or line running through Frankfort and Lexing publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish. as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note purporting to be a Treasury Note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterf-ited; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, atter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered Treasury Note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered; or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter, or publish, or attempt pass, utter, or publish, as true, any forged or counterfeited, or any falsely altered costs, charges and commissions, the whole of Treasury Note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or t the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying counterfeited, or falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty

of felony, and being thereof convicted by

Sec. 22. If any person shall, at any time

dge course of law, shall suffer death.

be paid to the applicant. And if the pro- procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid pon of the Confederate States; or shall pass, pon of the Confederate States, knowing the tered Bond or Coupon of the Confederat ed; or shall conspire, or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited Bond or Con pon, purporting to be a Bond of the Confederate States, or any falsely altered Bond or Coupon of the Confederate States, knowing ed, or falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and ajudged guilty of felony, and, SEC. 23. It any person shall make or en- fore bestowed on the old firm. grave, or cause, or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or pos ession any metalic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bonds issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, engraved or printed after the similitude of any note or bonds issned as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used

lar to the paper upon which any such notes or bonds shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid every such person, being thereof lawfully convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more

ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. SEC. 24 It any State shall, on or before the 1st day of April next, pay in the Treas-Treasury to notify the same to the several tax collectors of such State, and thereupon their authority and duty under this act shall

SEC. 25. If any person shall, at any time after one year from the ratification of a treaty person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than five years nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not averaging five thousand dollars. exceeding five thousand dollars.

News from Western Virginia. LYNCHBURG, Aug. 26. The latest reports from Western Virginia say that Lee is about 8 miles north of Granby Bridge with a large force;—Gen. Wise is about 8 miles off with 9,000 men, and Gen. Loring is 7 miles off, in another direction, with 8,000 men. Rosencrantz was at Clarksburg and very uneasy about his position.

A TENNESSEAN CAPTURED BY THE LINCOLN-ITES.—We learn from Mr. James Moss, of this city, who has just arrived from New SEC. 14. Each collector shall be charged with an interest of five per cent. per month for all moneys retained in his possession beyond the time at which he is required to pay over the same by law, or by the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 15. Each collector before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond in such sum as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sufficient this city, who has just arrived from New Madrid, that a young man named Saunders, from Winchester, in this State, while out upon a scouting party a few days since, was taken prisoner by the Federals. Previous to surrendering he killed one of the enemy, but was overpowed and carried to Cairo. He is about seventeen years of age, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, and it is hoped that this notice may meet the eyes of his friends.

—Mem. Avalanche.

By Telegraph.

M. W. Barr, at Louisville, Ky., is the special and recognized agent of the Southern Associated Press, at that point, the New York Associated Press having ceased to have any control of matter telegraphed to newspapers south of Louisville.

No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make up such reports. The Telegraph tompany has no agency whatever in the preparation of dispatches for agency whatever in the preparation of dispatches for the press, nor is it in any manner responsible for the character or truth of this kind of news.

From Washington. Washington, Aug. 28 .- Adams, Minister to England, states that the independence of the Confed rate States is considered to be a agestion of time. The steamer Patrick Henry run the block-

ade of Port Monroe. The Philadelpeia, arrived from Fortress Monroe, reports all quiet and navigation uninterrupted. Signal rockets from the Maryland shore, evidently conveyed intelligence of her presence. She waited till morning. The Confederate batteries were silent. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The Post says the Confederates are concentrating in large num

bers between Chain Bridge and Leesburg. FORT MONROE, Aug. 28 .- A flag of true brought Capt. Harvey and crew of the ship O. B. Thompson, captured off Savannah by the privateer Lady Davis. It is reported that the Confederates are in large force at Sewell's Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. The city was rife last night and this moraing with a report of a fight on the other side of the Potomac, but the information is con-McCiellan returned thence at half-past eleven last night.

Nothing important was elicited. Three Cavalry and three Intantry companes are hovering about, evidently, with the intention to draw the Federals into ambuscades in the vicinity of Ball's Cross roads. The Commercial Advertiser says McClellan went over the Potomac to inspect the troops. Russell nor no other correspondent is allow ed to go over.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- Anderson, who was rrested yesterday, implicates Ben. Wond and Isaiah Rynders as Southern correspondents. A dispatch says the British ship Simonds has been lying at Quebec three weeks flying the Secession flag. Cotion advanced; sales 2,400 bales; mid-

dling 19c. NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- The Herald says exreme measures are taken to suppress papers friendly to the South. Detective officers go in every train leaving the city to intercept The British war steamer Rinaldo is below

From Maryland. HYATTSTOWN, Md., Aug. 28 .- It is reported that heavy firing was heard near Poolesville.

supposed to be an engagement between Gen. Stone's advanced guard and some of General Johnson's forces. Fortress Monroe. FORT MONROE, Aug. 28 .- The expected Ex-

pedition sailed under command of Gen. But-

ler. It consists of the frigates Minnesota, Wa bash, and Pawnee, and the gunboats Monti-cello and Harriet Lane-in all 100 guns and 4,000 men. The destination is unknown. From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28 .- Reports from Mis

ouri are meagre and of no interest. Louisville, Aug. 28.—Special dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say, owing to unavoidable circumstances our forces under Tyler have suff-red disaster. The Secretary of War has ordered the Su perintendent of the Western Union Telegraph line to carry no messages to or from seceded line running through Frankfort and Lexing-

ton, but does not affect the line hence South

Form Boston. Boston, Aug. 28 .- The resigned officers of the frigate Congress have been sent to Fort

From Memphis. MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.-A report via Paducah

says, there was a bartle at Cape Girardeau yesterday, in which the Contederates were victorious. Cairo is consequently in com notion.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, July 31st., by the Rev. Abe Camoot Mr. John Young, of McMinnville, Tennessee, to Ma

SCSAN DOSKNECRY, of Thibadaux, Louisiana. McMmnvile paper copy.

On Wednesday, the 28th ipst., Thomas Miller Bell. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. obert Bell are respectfully invited to attend his funer from their residence, No. 140, South Summer Stree this morning, at 10 o'clock. Divine service by Rev

New Advertisements.

R. A. PAYNE. JOHN D. JAMES. R. A. BARNES PAYNE, JAMES & CO.,

(Successors to Messrs. S. A. G. Noel & Co.) No. 4, Market Street.

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Foreign and Domestic Liquors, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c. ALSO AGENTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS

NOR THE SALE OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES, shipped direct from the Plantations to our address We solicit a portion of that liberal patronage hereto PAYNE, JAMES & CO. IN retiring from the business we solicit for our suc cessors, Messrs. Payne, James & Co., a continui

tion of that liberal patronage heretofore so kindly be stowed upon us, as toey are g-utlemen of qualification. SILK AND BUNTING

FLAGS. AM now prepared to make flags of either of the

NOTICE TO FOUNDERS. HAVE 5000 bushels No. 1 Pittsburg Coke for sale which I will sell in large or small lots to suit pur-Wm DEWS, Agent

Opposite Fireman's Hall, College St., No. 33 THOMAS H. SHIELDS & CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in

TYPE, PRESSES, INK, News, Book, Wrapping AND

PRINTING PAPERS. Cards and Card Boards, Foreign AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.

No. 59 Gravier Street and 10 Bank Place, New Or-THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO. Nashville Gun Factory.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Nashville Gun Factory are notified that the Directors have made a call for \$5 D notified that the Directors have made a call for \$5 upon each Share, payable on or before the first Monday in September next.

The Stockholders are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, No. 44% Cherry street, and make prompt payments. J. L. BOSTICK, Secretary and Treasurer. aug25-td

Nashville and North-Western RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISION. Change of Schedule.

O^N and after July 29th, 1861, the Trains will commence running, making connections at McKenzie with the Memphis and Louisville Trains going North and south, as follows: Leaves M'Kenzie Passengers taking the Nashville, Kentucky an Edgedeld Railroad Passenger Train, leaving Nashvill at 3-30 P. M., will connect at McKenzie with Passenger Train for Dresden, Union City and Hickman.

23 This makes the shortest and only direct rout to Union City via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad at McKenzie.

Thread, Silk and Needles ways kept on hand. C. R. PARSONS, Agt. Over John York & Co's, Book Store, Union St. E. CULVERHOUSE, Supt.

Mew Enblications. WAR NOTICE. MCKETS of admission to the Public Schools will b

Public Schools.

House and Lot on Vine St.

the Court House, in Nashville, on Saturday, September 21st, 1861, the HOUSE AND LoT on the west side of Vine street (south of Cedar street), heretofore sold

the complainant to the defendant. The Lot is 60 t wide by 170 deep, has good alley privileges, and

re improvements are good.

Terms—One and two years credit, with interest

and f ee from redemption. Purchaser to give note with approved personal sureties, and lien also re

Two Slaves at Chancery Sale.

O'N SATURDAY, September 21st, 1861, I will sell to the highest bilders, for cash, Dick and Sillia, two slaves of the Dr. Soelby estate. Sa'e pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashyille, in the case of Barrow and Lindsley, Admin-istrators, vs. M. G. Shelby and others.

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

Rock City Mills

WE are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are pre ared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receivers baving either for sale will please give us a cail.

Office at the Mills.

For Rent.

FOUR ROOMS at No. 19, Deaderick street. Apply to JOHN C. FEHR.

For Rent.

Pure Sweet Cider.

VV friends to keep us constantly supplied with ...
No. 1 pure article of Sweet Cider. Come get a gla

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of a superior brand, to which we take pleasure calling the attention of our friends. ADAMS, EVES & CO.,

Come to the Confederacy.

LUNCH, GOOD LUNCH.

ORN MILLER, No. 9, Cedar street, has determi

ed to serve up a splendid LUNCH every morning at his Confederacy, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Notice to Merchants & Others

H AVING been appointed Collector of the Port of Nashylile, Tennessee, under the Southern Confederated States, I shall proceed to collect the Duties of

all Dutiable Goods, Wares, Merchandise imported this State from any Foreign State, not included in

teamboats, Wagons, or any other mode of conv

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Use two Envelopes, the inside one with address

AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS COMPANY, Nachville

Letters Going South.

Directions same as above, only direct outer enve

ne to AMERICAN LETTER EXPREAS, Louisville, Ky

close in each letter of % ounce or under, 15 cents

CASH-U. S. Stamps will not do. Letters weigh

ever 32 ounce, must contain an additional amount

Letters for Europe must contain additional amount

For single Newspapers juclose Company 10 cents.

Our arrangements are such that we send and i

AN ACT

tect our Citizens.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the City Council Sashville, That it shall be unlawful for any perso

not a regularly licensed Merchant of the City, to it troduce and sell within the city any goods, wares

erchandize, or other articles, the growth or man

acture of any other State or Territory, (and for th

sale of which a regular Commission Merchant woul-have to render an account) without first having to ken out regular license as a Merchant, or procuring th

ritten permission of a regularly licensed Commission for them to sell such a

cles as may be specifically set forth in said peru

which permit shall be flied with the City Recorder.

Sec. 2. Be it further emarted, That it shall be the
laty of any Commission Merchant granting any party
a permit to sell anything as contemplated in the first

nit, and such Commission Merchant shall report th

ame, specifying names, in his annual settlement of ales, and pay the same revenue upon such sales as

hose made by him in person.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person other owner, agent or Merchant, violating any of the

ovisions of either of the foregoing sections shall

fined for each and every offense not less than two five nor more than fifty dollars, (every indivi-

use of selling constitutes an offense,) and any per urchasing of such unauthorized person knowing to be unauthorized to sell, shall be subject to the sa

ine. This act to take effect from its passage and pul ication, which is ordered to be done in two of the

ewspapers of the city.
Approved August 8, 1861.
R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.
[Attest,]—W. A. GLENN, Recorder.
W. H. HORN,

President Board of Aide

President pro tem. Board of Common Council.

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NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

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Nashville, July 3, 1861.-3m

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Hynes School, Monday, Aug. 28th. Hume School, Thesday and Wednesday. Howard School, Thursday and Friday.

ang24-4t

ang23-td

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*Will receive in a few days HARPER'S LIBRARY MON of the same work.

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my greater wound applieth nothing. Say thou comess from pining, languishing, despuiring, Essex."—Robert Earlof Essex to Queen Elizabeth.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES for 1861-62, will commence on the 18T MONDAY IN NO-VEMBER NEXT, and continue four months. THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Professor of Amatoy and Physiology.

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Good boarding can be procured for \$3 to \$4 per week. For further information or Catalogue apply to W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

Superintendent.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1861. REDUCED PRICES. University of Nashville.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in being able t THE next Session of this Institution will open abnounce that, not only is the price of the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINEGREATLY REDUCE. usual, on the FIRTST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER so as to place it beyond all fair competition; but IM PROVEMENTS of the most important kind have re-cently been made in its structure. These improve-ments consist, principally, of TERMS—Tuition, Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Rooms, servants' attendance, and use of Arms, \$105 per term of twenty weeks. DOUBLE PLATES,

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S. E. JONES, Box 520, Nashville, Teum. aug11-dawlm War Notice. FROM and after this date we will sell Goods excluse sicely for Cash, all our clerks have volunteered for the war, and no other course is left us.

Apr. 24

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EXCLUSIVELY

The existing state of affairs compells us to pursue this course, and we wish it distinctly understood that this rule will apply to EVERY ONE, and hope no one will ask us to deviate from it.

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JUST RECEIVED. 1000 lbs. Gum Camphor. 100 ** ** Opium 5 gross Kentucky Mustard 150 lbs. Aqua Ammon.

50 "Fahnestock's Vermifuse, 50 lbs. Iodide Potassa. 50 " Citric Acid. For sale low by RAINS, BROWN & CO.

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adocements offered to the trade. W. F. GRAY & CO.,

FOR HIRE FOR the remainder of this year, a stout servant GIBL. Price low. Apply at this Office.

To the Public. A LL MULES that are seen at large with T A branded over right shoulder belong to the Ten-

M. POWERS.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE AND MARKET STREET. HAS just received a large lot of GREY FLANNEL, GREY FLANNEL CHECK HICKORY SHIRTS, SUBBAR COATS and BLANKETS, SWORDS, BELTS, BUBBER COATS and BLANKETS, SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, PISTOL CARTRIDGES, GOLD LACE and MILITARY BUTTONS of all descriptions.

Also a fine stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which I will sell at wholesale or retail.

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our advertised prices. Ask for Old Hickory, and we will "take the responsibility."

GORDON, BAUMAN & CO. July 30-3m Chancery Sale of Valuable

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Charlotte, Tenn., rendered at the May Term, 1861, in the case of H. C. Burnett et. James Cunningham and others, I will, on Monday the 2d day of September, 1861, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, TWO VALUABLE NEGRO MEN. Said Negroes will be sold on a credit of six months. Purchasers will be required to give bond with two good securities.

H. C. COLLIER, C. & M.

Chancery Sale. IN pursuance of a Becree of the Chancery Court at Charlotte, rendered at the May Term, 1861, in the case of W. E. Watkins and others rs. W. H. Crutcher and others, I will, on Monday the 2d September, 1861, expose to public sale at the Court House door in Charlotte, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, lying in Dackson county, containing 100 acres. Said land lies in the immediate vicinity of the Nashville and N. W. Rail road.

Tracks—6, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months credit, with interest from the day of sale, and free from redention.

PROCLAMATION

ISHAM G. HARRIS. COVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. To the Sheriff's of the several Counties of sand

YOU are hereby commanded to open and hold an election at all the places of holding elections in your respective Counties, on the 5TB DAY OF OC. TOBER NEXT, after giving the notice required by law, for the election of a Supreme Judge for said State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert L. Caruthers, and due return thereof make to me according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Scal of the State, to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this lat day of August, A. D. 1861.

By the Governor: ISHAM G. HARRIN.

ISHAM G. HARRIS

By the Governor: ISHA.

J. R. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

WILL SELL

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WOOL SOCKS, W. T. BERRY & CO. HAVE RECEIVED AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

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A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of he same to W. H. JOHNSON, Agent Tenn. Penitentiaaug4-lin v. 4 g. J. B. CLEMENTS,

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It can be had of all the Grocers, and at the Mill, at

NEGROES.

July 25, 1861-4d

nterest from the day of sale, and free from redeption. Purchaser to give note with two good securities, and then retained. July 25, 1861.—td H. C. COLLIER, C. & M.

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